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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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1. [] the Chinese Communist Government established many schools for the purpose of training large numbers of potential staff members from the minority races. Educational facilities ranging from primary school to university were provided in Manchuria for Koreans who were Chinese citizens. In Yenchi there was the Yenpian University which had departments of Korean literature, agriculture, medicine, physics, and fine arts. Cities such as Mutanchiang, Kirin, and Mukden had several senior high, junior high, and primary schools for Koreans. Tsitsihar, Ch'angch'un, Antung, and Tunghua had senior high schools. In Harbin and in smaller cities in which Koreans lived there were junior high schools. The senior high schools and the university were controlled by the Racial Education Division under each provincial Education Bureau. Most of the division chiefs and staff members were Koreans who were responsible for supervising the Korean schools in accordance with the educational policy established by the Chinese Communist Government and the Manchurian Education Bureau. 25X1
2. Education in Chinese schools was based on MAO Tse-tung's theory of New Democracy and was designed to instill the spirit of anti-feudalism and anti-imperialism. The schools emphasized the policy which stressed respect for the fatherland, culture, labor, science, and public property. In addition to higher education, emphasis was placed on general education for laborers and farmers. Education for the minority races included the above themes and also aimed to develop the original culture of each race by teaching the language, history, and geography of each minority country. Chinese was taught in place of any other foreign language.
3. As in the Chinese Communist school system, Korean schools had six years of primary school which included four years of primary work and two years of senior primary, three years each of junior and senior high school, and three to four years of university. In the more remote rural areas primary school lasted only four years. After graduating from a junior high school, a student could directly enter college, which was rated slightly lower than a university. Subjects taught in the primary school were arithmetic, Korean language, Korean history and geography, Chinese geography, natural science, music, physical

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education, and "common-sense" politics. Chinese language was taught in the senior primary school. The junior high schools taught, in addition to the above subjects, Chinese history, world geography and history, botany, zoology, physics, chemistry, and mathematics.

4. For all schools in China the government selected uniform textbooks, most of which were Chinese translations of Soviet texts. Textbooks for the Korean schools were published by the Education Bureau of Kirin Province. In the Korean schools the textbooks were Korean translations of the books used in the Chinese schools, except for the books on Korean language, and Korean geography and history. Since the government edited and published the textbooks, they were very inexpensive.
5. Tuition was relatively inexpensive, tuition for one term in a junior high school being about 530 fen.¹ Since there were many, however, who could not afford the tuition, the government established a scholarship system which provided for tuition and textbooks in junior high schools and above. The scholarship fund was available for 20 percent of the students in senior schools and above. Recipients of these scholarships were divided into three grades, the first grade receiving 30 fen which was enough to cover the monthly dormitory bill as well as tuition and textbooks. First-grade scholarships were given to students who were selected by school principals and teachers and who came from families with good social standing. Second-grade scholarship recipients received 20 fen, and third grade received 5 fen. In addition, students who were children of deceased soldiers received 60 fen while in high school and 90 fen while attending a university.
6. High school teachers were supposed to teach 15 hours weekly. Actually they usually taught 18 to 21 hours. Since most of the high school teachers were former primary school teachers who lacked the proper qualifications for teaching high school, they received in their spare time additional education at a special institute for primary school teachers where they studied literature, history, geography, and mathematics. In addition, each school sponsored "learning sessions" for two hours daily in which teachers studied educational theory, politics, economics, and the theory of Communism. The government had no established system for licensing teachers and merely selected likely candidates for assignment to a high school or a university. [redacted] primary school 25X1 teachers were paid 110 to 162 fen monthly; chiefs of discipline and principals of primary schools, 190 to 260 fen; junior high school teachers, 170 to 260 fen; discipline chiefs and principals of junior high schools, 250 to 350 fen; and university professors, 400 fen.
7. There was a teachers' Communist Party organization in each school, but the membership was very small. Other teachers belonged to the New Democratic Youth Corps. In order to control the remaining teachers, a Teachers' Association was organized in each school. The chairman of the Association was either a Party member or someone controlled by Party members.
8. In the high schools the dominant organization was the New Democratic Youth Association to which belonged both students and teachers between the ages of 18 and 27. A teacher who was a member of the Communist Party was the chairman. Because the Youth Corps could not control the entire student body, a separate student organization was formed which was in turn dominated by the Youth Corps.

1. [redacted] Comment. Fen possibly refers to wage unit (kung fen). [redacted] one kung fen 25X1
equalled about JMP 2,400 in Manchuria [redacted]

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